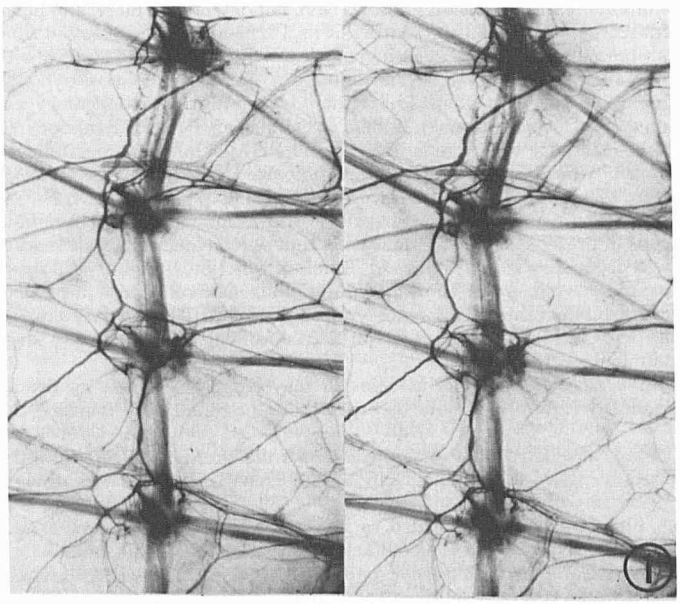
## CORRECTION

On page 96 in the February 1978 issue of the *Journal*, Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 are not the illustrations the author approved for publication ("Combination of Cholinesterase Staining of Nerves and Stereoscopic Viewing for Three-Dimensional Study of Skin Innervation on Whole Mounts," by Raymond Saxod, Ph.D., Vol. 70, No. 2, pages 95–97). The printer inadvertently inserted illustrations which the author had rejected. The correct figures and legends are reprinted below.



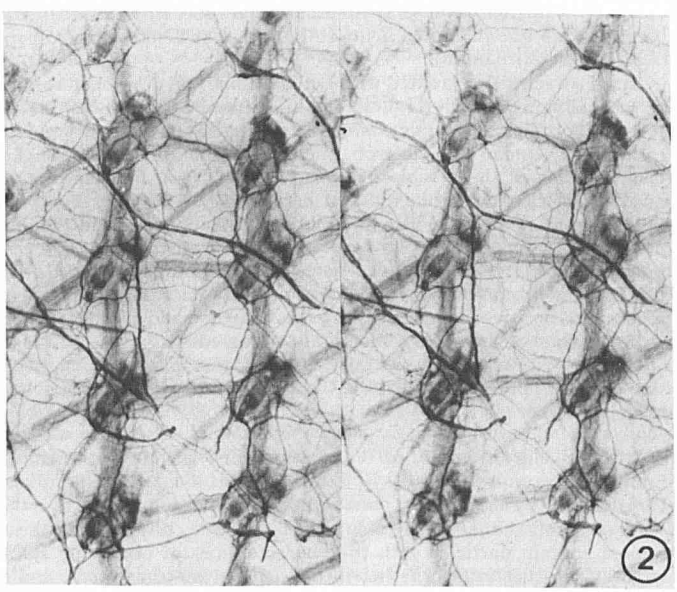
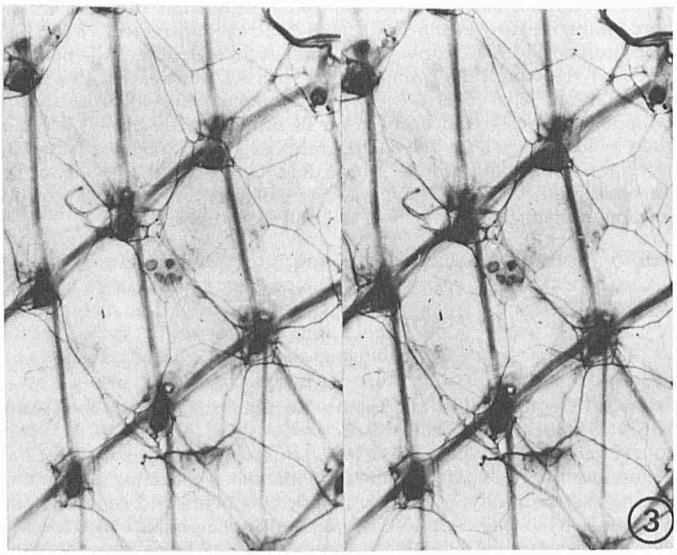




FIG 1. Stereoscopic view of the inner surface of the back skin of a 15-day posthatching chicken, oriented with the cephalic end toward top of picture, stained by the cholinesterase method as described. Four feather follicles of the dorsopelvic tracts are seen. They are interconnected by feather muscles. The pattern of innervation is seen in the full thickness of the whole mount: basal ring of nerves around each follicle, branches along the sides of the follicular sheath, innervation of the dermal papilla and feather muscles, thin nerves in the upper layers of the dermis. Some blood vessels are also seen (from top to bottom of picture: in front of the second and fourth follicles) (× 20).

FIG 2. Stereoscopic view of the inner surface of the back skin of a 16-day chick embryo, oriented with the caudal end toward top of picture. Same remarks as for Fig 1 (× 20).



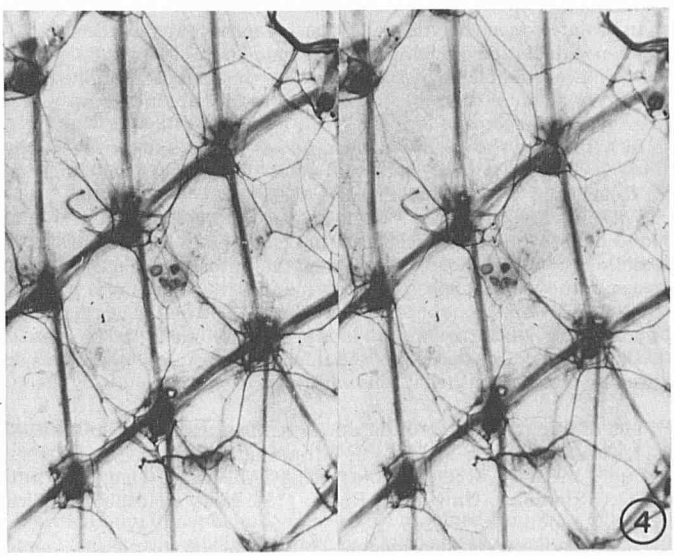




FIG 3. Stereoscopic views of the nerve network of the back skin of a 1-month-old chicken. Same remarks as Fig 1. These micrographs were taken with the dermal side of the skin-preparation up (× 15).

FIG 4. Pseudoscopy: the right and left pictures of the above stereoset are inverted. An artificial inversion of the three-dimensional perspective is obtained, and the image of the skin is perceived with the dermis down and the epidermis up.